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## The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June 1813, and is now in its one hundred and fifty-sixth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, is the oldest printed in the English language. It is largely a weekly of local news, columns, and editorials, with interest, reading, editorial, stale, and some very well selected intellectual and valuable writers and household documents. Mentioning so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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### Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

THE NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY—Andrew B. Melville, President; Daniel J. Conklin, Secretary; Meeting Room, 3rd Floor.

12, '13.

ADMIRAL THOMAS GALT, Spanish War Veteran; Meeting Room, 3rd Floor.

COMMANDER ULYSSES BULLARD; Adjutant, Marshall W. Hall.

KENWOOD LUNAR, No. 10, of P. Sidney Davis, Chancellor; Commander Robert A. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seal.

MEETINGS, 1st and 3rd Fridays.

DAVIS LIBRARY, No. 9, U. R. K. of P. Mr. Knight, Captain F. A. O. Shull, J. W. Stevens, Founder; First Friday.

2, '13.

NEWPORT LION, No. 29, Independent Order Sons of Benjamin—Loyal Look, President; Louis W. Kiavelis, Secretary; Meets 3rd and 5th Sundays.

J. J. JOSEPHSON, 18, President; Joe. D. T. Treasurer; Daniel Rosen; meets 1st and 4th Sundays.

### Local Matters.

#### An Appetite for Pie.

A certain resident of the Bellevue Avenue section of Newport has a large built-in ice box, capable of holding about 600 pounds of ice at a filling. In spite of his wealth he is still very fond of squash pie, and that is one of the delicacies that is generally kept on hand. The other night, he had been going over some papers in connection with a matter of great importance to him, and when he had completed his task the family and servants had all retired. Feeling rather hungry, he decided to go down into the pantry and get a piece of pie. He looked into the great refrigerator, but could not find any. Then he thought that perhaps it was kept in the compartment with the ice. To look into this he was obliged to stand on a chair and peer over the edge. He saw something in the far corner that looked like a pie; if he could get the light into that corner a little better—he leaned further forward, lost his balance and plunged in. His feet were still up in the air, and there wasn't room to get them down. He was balanced on his hands on the bareice, and it was cold. He hated to do it, but he had to call for help, and when at last his cries were heard the servants were obliged to pull one excited householder out of the ice box by his feet while he continued to shout that he was rapidly freezing to death. Report has it that he is no longer partial to squash pie.

#### John Clark Will Decision.

Clark Burdick, Esq., special master in chancery, has filed in the Superior Court his report in the case of William B. Greenough Attorney General vs. Francis S. Barker and other trustees, and a decree has been entered by the court in accordance with the report.

The master finds that no improper payments or expenditures were made by the trustees, that Francis S. Barker had not entered into contract with the estate improperly, and that there had not been mismanagement. This brings to a close a rather famous case which has been in the courts for a number of years. It is possible however, that the matter may be brought up again by the instituting of proceedings for the construction of the will of John Clark, about which there is dispute.

A Congregational Church in the Middle West has been sounding Rev. G. A. Hulbert to learn if he would accept a call to the pastorate if it should be tendered him. The offer is considered a tempting one, but in all probability Mr. Hulbert will decide to remain in Newport where he has been of much service.

Mr. Perry B. Dawley gave an interesting address before Wesley Chapter of the Methodist Brotherhood on Monday evening, his subject being "Labor Unions." He handled the topic in an interesting manner and brought out some points that had not been clearly understood before.

Chief of Police James R. Crowley has been in New York this week, and has looked over some of the new police stations there. He will be able to give the board of aldermen some pointers as to what he wants when he returns.

The Board of Trade at its monthly meeting on Tuesday evening decided to endorse a collection agency which wishes to do business in Newport. A local office will be opened.

Mr. Howard West underwent a serious operation at the Newport Hospital on Tuesday. The operation was successful and he is doing as well as can be expected.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Kaull will observe their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary at their home on Brinley street next Wednesday evening.

Some attractive shrubbery is being added to the grounds about the Y. M. C. A. on Mary street.

Mr. Samuel Rector has been laid up by a sprained ankle.

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#### Liquor Remonstrances.

There was a meeting of the license commission on Tuesday evening, at which opportunity was given to those who wished to present remonstrances against any applicants for licenses. Mrs. Elizabeth S. Carroll, of No. 10 Bath road, was the first speaker and she told in a very interesting manner of some changes that she would like to see made in that section. She thought that inasmuch as Bath road has become a very important street, being the main highway to the improved Beach, there should not be any liquor saloons on that street. She told of the conduct of drunken men on that street at all hours of the night. She had complained to the police but there seemed to be little that could be done to improve conditions as long as the places were there to sell liquor. She made no complaint against either of the two places that now hold licenses, but she would like to see the street free from liquor stores. Although there had always been liquor sold on Bath road she believed that the character of the street had changed so much in the past couple of years that it was no longer fitting to have it sold there.

A letter was read from Rev. William B. Reid stating that his remonstrance against granting a license to F. R. Scott on Collins street was still in force. Paul du Nore appeared before the board with counsel to advocate his application for a license. It was stated that many of the Italian citizens desired a place where they could meet and talk under conditions similar to those that they might meet at home.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight is now in command of the Narragansett Bay Naval Station, having raised his flag Monday morning. The ceremony was marked by the usual formalities, the station guard being paraded and the band playing while the flag was raised to the staff. Admiral Knight relieves Admiral Caperton who has been in command of this station for some months. He will probably be made president of the War College in a short time, thus again combining the duties of the two offices. It was formerly the custom to have the commandant of the naval station the president of the College, but of late the offices have been distinct. Captain Rodgers is the president of the War College at the present time.

The board of aldermen have contracted with the Newport Engineering Works for the purchase of an Overland roadster for the use of Chief Engineer Kirwin of the fire department. When the car arrives from the factory some changes will be made in the equipment to suit it to the needs of the department and it will then be given a coat of red paint to harmonize with the other apparatus belonging to the fire department. The Buick and Ford cars were also contenders for the contract, but it was decided that the Overland would best meet the requirements.

The first dinner of the winter season by the Channing Club was held on Monday evening, when Judge Chester W. Barrows of the Superior Court of Rhode Island delivered an interesting address on "Courts." This was the annual meeting of the Club, and the election of officers resulted in the choice of Edward K. Stevens for president, George N. Bucknout and George H. Bryant for vice presidents, William H. Lee for secretary, and Howard G. Ward for treasurer.

At the meeting of the Ministers Union on Monday afternoon, Rev. Dr. Ives, representing an Armenian College in Syria, delivered an interesting address on the work of the college. The meeting was held at the parsonage of the First Baptist Church and a luncheon was served. Rev. G. A. Hulbert was elected president of the Union, Rev. Joseph Cooper vice president, and Rev. William H. Bath secretary and treasurer.

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#### For City Election.

One week from next Tuesday, December 2nd, will occur the city election, and according to present indications it will be a rather lively one. The friends of Mayor MacLeod and of ex-Mayor Boyle are working hard in their behalf, and it is possible that both candidates may take the stump next week. The campaign will be a short one anyway.

The number of candidates for the various city offices is the largest in the history of the new charter, there being a total of 171 nomination papers filed with the city clerk. This is too great a number to give room for intelligent selection, especially in the representative council where thirteen candidates are to be elected from each ward.

There are two candidates for Mayor and six for school committee, for the four places to be filled for three years, while there are two candidates for the one year vacancy. In the first three wards there are two candidates for board of aldermen, in the fourth there are four candidates and in the fifth five. This ought to be enough for anybody.

The council tickets will be the worst congested however. There are 26 candidates in the first ward, 25 in the second, 16 in the third, 23 in the fourth, and 20 in the fifth. It will be a difficult matter to make a wise selection of thirteen names from each of these wards, and the chances are that some of the men who may not be desired will slip in. It will also be some job for the board of aldermen to count the ballots after the election is over.

Thursday was the last day for filing nomination papers and when the city clerk's office was closed the following nominations had been made:

Mayr.

Boyle, Patrick J., Clarke street.

MacLeod, William, 10 Rhode Island avenue.

School Committee.

Barker, Christopher F., 32 Bell street.

Congdon, Thomas B., 419 Broadway.

Covell, William W., 5 Newport avenue.

LaFarge, Margaret A., 10 Summerville place.

Reddy, Martin F., Harrison avenue.

Stevens, Henry C. Jr., 50 Ayrault street.

For One Year.

Gifford, Charles F., 9 Tyler street.

Hill, Katherine L., 33 Ayrault street.

Board of Aldermen, Ward 1.

Albro, Thomas C., Jr., 71 Washington street.

Hanley, William A., 30 Thames street.

Ward 2.

\*Kirby, Joseph J., 32 Gould street.

Shipley, William, 15 Channing street.

Ward 3.

Cottrell, Robert C., 11 Francis street.

Hughes Frank J., 12 Green street.

Ward 4.

Cagey, John P., 46 Middleton avenue.

Lawton, Richard J., 85 William street.

\*Ladd, John E., 32 Franklin street.

Murray, Hiriam, 250 Spring street.

Wards 5.

Anthony, Benjamin M., Old Fort road.

Brown, James, 111 Connection street.

Flynn, David F., 459 Spring street.

\*Kelly, Michael F., Maher court.

Rodda, James E. A., 5 Narragansett avenue.

Representative Council Ward 1.

Bacheller, Henry C., Case, Joseph, Child, Charles F., Clark, Peter K., Collins, John T., Cottrell, William A., DeFry, George M., Easterbrook, Coomer A., Eldridge Charles E., Jr., Gillian, William H., Goldie, James, Hardy, Thomas, Harris, William H., Harvey, Harry O., Kavanaugh, James E., Langley, Rowland S., Lawton, John Z., Mangel, Edwin S., Marchington, James P., Morgan, Frank, Mullally, John E., Raymond, Lewis H., Sullivan, John V., Whitford, Dalton E. Y., Winsor, Fred W.

For Two Years—Beattie, Charles J. Ward 2.

Adams, William F., Ailman, Samuel H., Anderson, Vernon B., Bain, Thomas L., Barlow, George W., Blaine, Joseph W., Bosworth, Edward T., Calahan, George W., Christensen, Andrew, Dyer, Herbert L., Gibson, Joseph, Greene, Fred W., Harvey, Sydney D., Haas, Henry J., Howe, Ernest, Kaull, T. Fred, Lawton, Henry H., Manchester, A., Russell, Murray, Henry T., Peckham, Jethro J., Slocum, Abner L., Smith, Robert A., Wilber, Ira W. Jr., Wood, Harry D.

For Two Years—Delano, John T. Jr., Richardson, Frank A.

For One Year—Burnham, Gilbert H., Riggs, Edward O.

Wards 3.

Andrews, William, Jr., Barker, Jacob Alton, Burke, John C., Cascambas, Apostolos E., Garrettson, Frederick P., Greene, John H., Jr., Jacobs, Jacob J., Koschim, Simon, Lee, Frederick P., O'Hare, Edward J., Packham, John J., Putman, Frank W., Sebury, John C., Sullivan, Jeremiah K., Titus, Harry A., Westall, Simeon E. Jr.

For Two Years—Beck, Horace P., Ramsay, George D.

For One Year—Robinson, Edwin P. Ward 4.

Allan, John T., Biegel, Robert G., Blake, James E., Boylan, John Brierley, Charles N., Burns, William J., Carr, Stephen S., Chadwick, Prentiss E., Congdon, Daniel J., Cox, Edward J., Cremin, Walter H., Dailey, John F., Dowd, John B., Dugan, Edward F., Dwyer, James A., Hale, P. P., Steward, Harrington, Michael, Jr., Hilton, Samuel A., Hunt, Thomas E., Keele, John T., Keenan, Francis A., Lowney, John, Marolda, Anthony M., Messing, Joseph C., Nagle, John E., Nolan, Robert L., Reagan, Thomas H., Spangler, Henry, Sullivan, John F., Toomey, Edward J., Trager, Frederick G. S., Williams, William, Young, William H.

For Two Years—Carney, John P.

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# The Scrap Book

One Favor He Craved.

Augustus Thomas in his recollections of Frederic Remington relates the following: "One Sunday morning in those later days I went with him to the office of an osteopathic physician who was treating him. The osteopath was a slight man and not tall. Remington, lying face downward on the operating table, presented a sky line so much higher than that of the average patient that the doctor standing on the floor lacked the angle of pressure necessary to his treatment. The doctor, therefore, mounted a chair, from which he stepped to the table and finally sat astride of Remington, applying his full weight to the manipulation, which he was giving to the spinal column. 'I hope I'm not hurting you, Mr. Remington' said the doctor. 'Remington' answered. 'It's all right, doctor, so long as you don't use your spurs!'"

The Ultimate Peace.

There is a peace which no man know—Save those whom suffering hath laid low—The peace of pain.

A strength which only comes to those Who've borne defeat—greater, God knows, Than victory.

A happiness which comes at last, After all happiness' seem past—The joy of peace.

—Author Unknown.

Gave It In Full.

An old Scottish minister took it into his head to marry his housekeeper. His preceptor being ill on the day when the banns were to be proclaimed, the minister, not caring to make the intimation himself, arranged with his herd boy to do it.

"Now," he said, "you just call out in a loud voice, 'Proclamation of marriage between the Rev. Mr. Murray of this parish and Jean Lowe o' the same! Ha, ha!"

Laughed the min-

ister as he concluded. "Wha'd ha thought it!"

The Sabbath came round and the congregation assembled. When the moment arrived the lad, who had duly prepared himself, rose and called out: "Proclamation of marriage between the Rev. Mr. Murray of this parish and Jean Lowe o' the same!

"Ha, ha!" he laughed, thinking this to be a part of the proclamation. "Wha'd ha thought it?" The effect on the minister and the congregation can be imagined.

The Same Old Suit.

One Byrd Bill Plaster, long since passed to his reward, moved suddenly from Texas to Arizona.

"How comes it, Bill?" asked Marc Smith, now senator from Arizona, "that you left Texas and came over here?"

"Why," said Bill, "I'll tell you. Marc. It's all on account of a law-suit. Every term of court I was passed with a lawsuit. Always there was that durn lawsuit every blamed term, and I just sloped to get rid of it."

"What lawsuit?"

"Oh," Bill answered, "the same old lawsuit every time. They allus called it the commonwealth of Texas agin Bill Plaster."—Saturday Evening Post

What Might Have Been.

In a backwoods lived a farmer who, although he had never seen railroad, yet had his opinion of them and the mischief which he understood they might cause. According to his notion, a train was as much to be dreaded as a cyclone itself. Great, then, was his consternation upon learning that a right of way for a railroad was wanted through his farm. He swore "by Hickory" that no money could buy it. Finally land enough for the purpose was condemned and the road built. The day the first train was to pass the neighbors, knowing of the old fellow's opposition, persuaded him nevertheless to go with them to see it. As the train disappeared some one said, "Fee fi, Bill. It didn't hurt anything after all." Bill was surprised, but hastened to abandon his contention that a train would ruin things. "Waal, yes," he said, "I reckon that ye might say so, but, ye see, the good durned thing come through here endways. If it had come sideways it would 'a' busted the daylights outen of every cow in the place."

Painfully Frank.

A somewhat parsimonious couple in Newport invited a friend to dine with them on a Monday, and when the joint was laid on the table it proved to be the remains of Sunday's roast heated up, whereupon the guest remarked that this appeared to be "an' awid frien' with a new face." This, however, did not prevent his doing justice to the fare provided, and upon departing he said, "Well, good night; I've had an enjoyable evening, and you have always the consolation that it hasn't cost you much."

New York women are going into the taxi business regardless of the melancholy fate that overtook the woman cabbies of Paris.

A New York man deserted his wife because she couldn't make pie—in other words, because she couldn't properly dessert him.



THE RAILWAY.

It is evident that if the public is to get satisfactory results from its servant, the railway, it must take care that it be so treated that it will be kept in vigorous health. The railway cannot maintain vigorous health if it is not allowed sufficient earnings to sustain it in good physical and financial condition or if burdens are imposed on it which are too heavy for it to bear.

The immediate determination of what earnings it shall be permitted to receive and what burdens it shall have put on it is in the hands of the other servants of the public mentioned, chiefly the commissions and legislatures. If the railway is guilty of acts of omission or commission, which are inconsistent with its public duty, these other servants of the public should adequately restrain and punish it. But when the railway is doing its best to perform its duty it is obviously contrary to the interest of the public for it to be subjected to unnecessary restraints and penalties.—Julius Krutschmitt, Chairman Southern Pacific.

TO LUCASTA ON GOING TO THE WARS.

Tell me not, sweet, I am unkind;

That from the numberless Of thy chaste breast and quiet mind

To warre and armes I flee;

True a new mistress now I chase,

The first fee in the field;

And with a stronger faith Imbrace

A sword, a horse, a shield.

Yet this inconstancy is such

As you, too, should advise

I could not love thee, deare, so much

Loved I not honor more.

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Shared.

I said it in the meadow path,

I say it on the mountain staire,

The best thing any mortal hath

Are those which every mortal share.

The air we breathe, the sky, the breeza,

The light without us and within,

Life, with its unlocked treasures,

God's riches, are for all to win.

This grass is softer to my tread

For rest it yields unnumbered feet,

Sweeter to me, the wild rose red

Because she makes the whole world sweet.

And up the radiant peopled way

That opens into worlds unknown

It will be life's delight to say,

"Heaven is not heaven, for me alone."

Rich by my brethren's poverty!

Such wealth were hideous! I am blest

Only in what they share with me,

In what I share with all the rest,

—Lucy Larcom.

The Defect In His Dressing.

The professor of surgery in one of England's universities has the reputation of being one of the most painstaking and delicate operators in Britain, thoughtful of the patient and careful in the clinic. One day in the course of a clinical demonstration he turned to a student who had just commenced his studies with the question:

"Now, sir, can you tell me what is wrong with my dressing?"

The ingenuous youth turned red and preserved a discreet silence. The professor, however, was not to be put off and repeated the question. After a long pause the youth stammered out in a fit of desperation:

"Well, sir, if you insist on my telling you, I should say your is a little off color and is not quite straight."

As Others See Us.

One incident of the days of Appomattox. General Fitzhugh Lee always loved to tell. After the terms of the surrender had been agreed upon he started out to find the headquarters of his former brigade. About dusk he came upon a handful of soldiers, the scattered remnants of a Texas regiment that had the evening before been cut to pieces at Sailor's creek, the last battle of the war.

"Hello, pardner!" called out a rugged private, not observing General Lee's insignia of rank in the dusk. "What's the news?"

"General Lee has surrendered," replied Fitzhugh Lee.

"Oh, go along! What you talkin' about?" exclaimed the soldier incredulously. "General Lee ain't never gon' to surrender, you hear?"

"But I tell you he has." insisted General Fitzhugh Lee. He arranged the terms of surrender with General Grant today."

"Look here, son," said the veteran; "don't you let any o' these here soldiers be foolin' you. Ef there's any General Lee surrendered it ain't our General Bob; it's that dogged Fitz Lee!"

Getting Ready For Isaac.

Here is a story told by the Rev. Dr. Hastings of Aberdeen:

When in Cambridge, Bishop Ryle, the dean of Westminster, undertook to handle in Dr. Hastings' Dictionary of the Bible some of the proper names in Genesis. One of them was a little late, and Dr. Ryle sent his editor a wire when it was ready.

Now, it was not an unusual thing in those days for some college friend to arrive with little or no notice at the manse and be greeted by his Christian name.

On the day on which Dr. Ryle's wire was received I was from home. Returning at night I found active preparations for a coming guest and, on inquiry, was shown the wire.

It read: "Isaac will arrive in a few hours."

The Conversation Was Short.

A very modest young woman boarded a street car one day and sat down beside a smart looking little chap, whose big eyes were busy taking in the sights as the car moved swiftly toward the center of town. They had not gone very far when the lady looked down at the little fellow and, smiling, said: "May I ask who you are, my little man?"

The little fellow turned his head and in a very dignified manner replied, "I am Mr. Samuel R. Brown, thank you," and turned his eyes to the sights again.

The little fellow's manner aroused the lady's interest so she again called the chap's attention and said, "Well, Mr. Samuel R. Brown, how old are you, if I may ask?"

Again the little fellow turned his head from the sights and, looking the woman square in the eyes, said: "I am four, thank you. How old are you?"

The conversation ended.—Woman's Home Companion.

HAPPINESS.

It is not rare gifts that make men happy. It is the common and simple and universal gifts.

It is health and the glance of sunshine in the morning; it is fresh air; it is the friend, the lover; it is the kindness that meets us on the journey; it may only be a word, a smile, a look.

It is these and not any variety of blessings that are God's gentle art of making happy.—Morgan.

The meanest thief is the one who stole \$7 from the San Francisco mint, thereby making it necessary to recount \$1,000,000, mostly in coins.

If earthquakes had any spirit of accommodation they would leave the Isthmus of Panama alone, after neglecting to dig a canal themselves.

THE DOCTOR MOUNTED A CHAIR.

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is to get satisfactory results from its servant, the railway, it must take care that it be so treated that it will be kept in vigorous health. The railway cannot maintain vigorous health if it is not allowed sufficient earnings to sustain it in good physical and financial condition or if burdens are imposed on it which are too heavy for it to bear.

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How Willies Read It.

It was the class in the Second Reader, and little Willie had just been called upon to rise and take up the reading where Martha had left off. Willie, standing at attention, his book held in the proper position before him, clutched the corner of his desk with his free hand; swallowed hard and read:

"This is a warm doughnut. Step on it."

"What?" gasped the teacher. "Willie, that is not correct. Read it again."

Willie did, with the same result. Moreover, he maintained stoutly that that was what his book said.

So the teacher had him bring it to her. Perhaps there had been a misprint, and—

But this is what the teacher, read in Willie's book: "This is a worm. Do not step on it."

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Are those which every mortal share.

The air we breathe, the sky, the breeza,

The light without us and within,

Life, with its unlocked treasures,

God's riches, are for all to win.

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## TO SNUFF VOLCANOES.

Startling Discovery Made by An Australian.

Volcanoes can easily be extinguished, says the New York Herald. A New Zealand man claims (and there are many who agree with him) to have discovered a liquid by means of which volcanoes may be extinguished quickly without notice or threatening.

Many diseases of the human body are in the same manner as volcanoes. Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, Female Diseases and many others all begin with a slight rumble of pain and distress, and if not treated in time will burst forth in all their fury, causing all who are so afflicted the most intense suffering and making it a complete burden.

That a liquid has been discovered that will extinguish these volcanic eruptions of disease, whether active or潜伏的, is not only certain but a material fact.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY is this liquid discovery. THE WONDERFUL CURATIVE powers of this famous remedy have cut a new path through the field of medicine, sweeping with it a startling record of tremendous success.

Druggists sell it in New 50 cent size and the regular \$1.00 bottle.

Sample bottle, enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Ronout, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Magic Eye Salve for all Diseases or Inflammations of the Eyes. \$2.00.

NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO

FALL RIVER LINE  
TO NEW YORK

STEAMERS

COMMONWEALTH AND PRISCILLA

Lv. Long wharf, Newport, daily, at 9:15 P.M., due New York 7:40 A.M. Orchestrion on each.

WICKFORD LINE

STEAMER GENERAL

Lv. NEWPORT LONG WHARF  
(Week Days Only)

Dos Lv. Dos  
Newport, New York, New York, Newport  
(Leave wharf [G.C.T.] (G.O.T.) (Leave wh.)  
12:00 a.m. 4:00 p.m. 12:00 a.m. 4:00 p.m.  
1:00 a.m. 7:00 p.m. 4:15 a.m. 12:00 noon  
4:05 p.m. 1:00 p.m. 4:00 a.m. 8:55 p.m.  
7:15 p.m. 7:00 a.m. 1:00 p.m. 8:45 p.m.

Except Mondays  
D New London (Norfolk Line).

Tickets, etc., at City Ticket Office, 320 Thames St., and at Ward Office.  
C. C. GARDNER, Agent, Newport, R. I.

New York, New Haven

& Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

Time Table in Effect October 5, 1918.  
Leave Newport for Fall River, Providence and Boston west daily 8:50, 9:10, 11:00, 11:10, 11:20, 11:30, 11:40, 11:50, 12:00, 12:10, 12:20, 12:30, 12:40, 12:50, 1:00, 1:10, 1:20, 1:30, 1:40, 1:50, 1:55, 2:00, 2:10, 2:20, 2:30, 2:40, 2:50, 2:55, 3:00, 3:10, 3:20, 3:30, 3:40, 3:50, 3:55, 4:00, 4:10, 4:20, 4:30, 4:40, 4:50, 4:55, 5:00, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:40, 5:50, 5:55, 6:00, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 6:40, 6:50, 6:55, 7:00, 7:10, 7:20, 7:30, 7:40, 7:50, 7:55, 8:00, 8:10, 8:20, 8:30, 8:40, 8:50, 8:55, 9:00, 9:10, 9:20, 9:30, 9:40, 9:50, 9:55, 10:00, 10:10, 10:20, 10:30, 10:40, 10:50, 10:55, 11:00, 11:10, 11:20, 11:30, 11:40, 11:50, 11:55, 12:00, 12:10, 12:20, 12:30, 12:40, 12:50, 1:00, 1:10, 1:20, 1:30, 1:40, 1:50, 1:55, 2:00, 2:10, 2:20, 2:30, 2:40, 2:50, 2:55, 3:00, 3:10, 3:20, 3:30, 3:40, 3:50, 3:55, 4:00, 4:10, 4:20, 4:30, 4:40, 4:50, 4:55, 5:00, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:40, 5:50, 5:55, 6:00, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 6:40, 6:50, 6:55, 7:00, 7:10, 7:20, 7:30, 7:40, 7:50, 7:55, 8:00, 8:10, 8:20, 8:30, 8:40, 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Established by Franklin in 1811.

**The Mercury.**

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Office Telephone 111  
House Telephone 109

Saturday, November 22, 1913.

Business reaction is growing in Canada, the result of the world-wide exhaustion of capital.

Now for the struggle. The principal interest centers in the fight for Mayor MacLeod versus Boyle.

It is to be hoped that it will never again be necessary to have the Walker case tried in full in our courts.

Now there is a big shortage of apples, and those growers who are fortunate enough to have any are getting big prices for them. Who wouldn't be a farmer?

Governor Tener of Pennsylvania is to be chosen president of the National League of baseball clubs at the annual meeting on December 9. He does not propose to resign as Governor to fit what some would regard as the more important duties of League President.

Hero's a new one. A chauffeur of a funeral car was arrested for speeding on Long Island. And it appears that it has been the custom to rush these automobile funerals through the roads of Long Island at a speed of 35 or 40 miles an hour, endangering the safety of the users of the roads.

To-day the United States Senate will begin its long struggle with the currency bill of President Wilson. The Senate committee on banking and currency was so divided as to what the country needs that it could not agree upon a report, so three separate bills go to the Senate for action. The result will very likely be a compromise and the passage of a bill that nobody wants.

The Indian Summer days of November have been very delightful and in charming contrast to the cold and wet weather of the preceding month. Some weather prophets are predicting a mild winter and some a severe winter, so you can take your choice. Or better yet, wait until the MERCURY ALMANAC comes out and then you will surely know all about it.

The credit of the State of Rhode Island seems to be good among its own people, as well as in the money markets of the world. The popular issue of State bonds for \$250,000 for harbor improvement has been largely oversubscribed, and it will be necessary to apportion bonds among those who wish them. This is the first attempt at marketing Rhode Island bonds direct to the people and seems to have been a success.

The New Haven road has adopted the slogan, "Safety before Speed," and its selection is to be commended. However, there is no indication that the safety of passengers would be seriously imperiled by cutting out some of the long waits in Fall River on the trips between Newport and Providence. Fast running may be dangerous, but the speed limit would not be exceeded by covering the less than forty miles between Newport and Providence in an hour and a half on every train of the day.

The Mexican situation does not seem to clear up very rapidly, and there is a strong likelihood that the United States will have to send troops across the border. It may be that at the critical moment Huerta may recede from his attitude, but even if the crisis should be temporarily averted it will do only a postponement. At some time in the not far distant future Uncle Sam will be compelled to step in and give the Mexicans a thrashing that they will remember for all time. Perhaps then they will be good for a time. Nothing but a strong show of force will bring any respect from the Mexican people.

Fall River is considerably concerned over the likelihood of a strike in the big cotton mills there. The textile council has made a demand on the mills for an increase of wages of something more than 10 percent, and the executive committee of the mill owners will be called within a week to take action on the request. It is generally regarded as extremely doubtful if the increase will be granted at this time, and it is said that some of the owners would welcome a shut down. However, a strike, if one should come, would be a calamity for the workers and the Fall River business men alike, and it is hoped that it may be averted. The city has hardly recovered as yet from the effects of the last prolonged struggle which left both sides staggering.

The city of Providence at last admits that it has a serious typhoid situation on its hands, which is not yet under control. There are more than 100 cases of fever in the city and there seems to be at one cause for the disease. All parts of the city are more or less affected. The papers of that city have had very little to say about typhoid in their own city although making much of the cases that existed in Newport. Every case of typhoid that Newport has had this fall has originated outside the city, most of them in the West, but at least one traceable to the city of Providence. There has not been a case of typhoid of local origin for a number of years, and the out-of-town papers are playing up the typhoid in Newport as a great news feature and the reporter that the city is getting in disgrace is very unscrupulous.

## Grades on Highways.

The average life of horses and automobiles may be increased and the cost of hauling reduced, according to the Office of Roads, of the Department of Agriculture, by relocating many old roads and the more scientific laying out of new ones. The natural tendency in road building is to build a straight road, whether it goes over steep grades or hills, or not, and pulling over these grades naturally adds to the wear and tear on horses and vehicles.

The doctrine of the Office of Roads is that the longest way around may often be the shortest and most economical way home, and that frequently by building a highway around a hill or grade, but little appreciable distance is added and this is more than offset by the reduced strain of hauling.

According to the testimony of farmers consulted, where a horse might be able to pull 4,000 pounds on a level road, it would have difficulty in pulling 3,000 pounds up a steep hill. The size of the load, therefore, tends to be measured by the grade of the largest hill on the road to market. In a number of cases actual experiment shows that the relocating of roads around hills has been accomplished, either with no addition in road length in some instances, and with the adding of only a few feet to the highway in others. The Office knows of no case where a properly relocated road which has cut out grades has led to any question as to its material reduction of hauling costs.

## Steel Passenger Coaches.

The interest of the travelling public and particularly of the travelling salesmen of the country was recently centered on the announcement that orders had been placed with the Osgood Bradley Car Company of Worcester, Massachusetts, by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for the construction of one hundred and fifty all steel day coaches.

On November 1, the first car was delivered to the Railroad Company, and before the end of the year twenty-five cars will have been received and placed in service. Beginning January 1st, 1914, the company has been assured that a car a day will be delivered until the order is completed. These new cars are modern in every detail containing the most improved type of safety devices and include the best of material and workmanship.

Eighty feet in length ten feet longer than the coaches now in service, having a seating capacity of eighty-eight, they are the acme of modern car building. The interior has received particular attention and is finished in a most simple and attractive manner. The ventilating system, one of the most essential features, is accomplished by an automatic arrangement so that fresh air is supplied and simultaneously the vitiated air is drawn out.

The traffic over western railroads is large enough to employ all their equipment and make a fairly good showing as compared with the large business last year. The outlook for business is not regarded with the same confidence that it was last year, as conditions are different. Then all railroads were short of cars and had an immense volume of freight in sight. Now, while all are comfortably employed, they do not see prospects looming up in a way that makes them sure of the future.

The German textile industry is badly depressed. Woolen mills are running on small capacity and restriction of operations is greatest in centers producing the higher quality of goods. Woolen mills are cutting prices but are not able to stimulate new business. The new American tariff has not created business and manufacturers are disappointed over possibilities there. As with wool, the high price of cotton is forcing reduction of operations in cotton mills. Business in the lace industry has grown steadily worse.

The United States Circuit Court at Buffalo rules that the Ford Motor Co. cannot prevent dealers from cutting prices on Ford cars. This opinion permits the International Automobile League of Buffalo to sell automobiles and patented parts of Ford cars at any price desired during pendency of a suit brought against the League by the Ford concern. The League advertised widely that it could sell Ford cars at considerable recessions from the list price.

M. Casenove, a minister in the French diplomatic service and until recently the representative in Pekin of the French group in the five-power Chinese loan combination, is quoted as saying that when the United States withdrew from the agreement, China lost a friend at court whose counsel to China was effective and who, not having special interests in China, could fight for better terms for that country.

Ex-President Taft does well to speak for the preservation of the integrity of the American government in the Philippines. The United States has built up a splendid system there, well administered, and to turn this over to the Filipinos would be a national catastrophe.

The town of Wakefield has voted to disconnect its municipal lighting plant and buy outside current as an experiment, for one year. The lighting board declared that outside current could be had at half the cost of operating the municipal plant.

Fifty years ago Abraham Lincoln delivered on the battlefield of Gettysburg his famous address which has since been adopted as a classic.

## The Cement Trade.

For several years the cement trade has been one of the weakest spots in the industrial structure of this country. Rapid as has been the increase in the use of cement, construction of plants for its production has far outstripped demand. The hope at the opening of the year that demand was at last about to overtake supply failed of realization by reason of the sharp drop in building activity since the late spring. Millions of dollars worth of cement-making plants are again idle and the capital invested in them is once more void of return.

The condition is by no means limited to the United States. The news that Belgian interests are offering cement in Philadelphia at 20 cents per barrel less than it can be bid down for there, freight paid, after being purchased in eastern Pennsylvania district at 90 cents per barrel, is hardly to be regarded as a reflection of Belgian enterprise and quickness to seize a profitable market opened up by the new tariff bill. It is rather an evidence of eagerness on the part of foreigners to seize upon an opportunity to dump here a surplus production unsaleable at home.

The cement trade of Europe, in fact, has been domineered by the failure to renew the Rhine-Westphalia Cement Syndicate for 1914.

While the members of the syndicate are still bound in certain respects until the end of the year, the outside market has broken heavily, and when the railroad administration of Hanover recently asked for bids for about 17,000 tons of Portland cement, the material was offered at prices ranging from 13 to 16 cents per 100 pounds, or less than half of the recently prevailing prices.

## The Holland Syndicate, of which the Belgian makers are members, is also in danger of dissolution, according to a Consular report which says that at a meeting of the syndicate a short time ago, the fact came to light that violations of the selling agreements were quite numerous. This may, not improbably, have some relation to offering of Belgian cement here at low prices.

## The Logic of It.

(Wm. W. Foster)

Perhaps logic is a word out of place in this instance, though it is quite important word as human affairs are conducted. But the point is right here. If Mrs. Wakefield should not be hanged, because women had no part in making the law that orders her execution, then, pray, what law must women obey?

If there is no law that touches a murderer because she is a woman and man alone made the law, then what about shoplifting, which is one of the minor diversions of the gentler sex around the happy Christmas season?

Who made the laws against theft? If you go back of man-made law to the Commandments, and point to "Thou shalt not steal," it may occur to somebody to quote also "Thou shalt not kill."

These two laws, though neither of them was made by a woman, are both supposed to apply to women as well as to men.

If this proposition, which has been seriously laid down, is lived up to, then women can do whatever they choose and it is wrong to punish one of the sex for any offense because none of them passed on the law that would punish them. Indeed, if we mistake not, this is exactly the reasoning that militants employ and attempt to carry into effect. It spells chaos.

## State College Notes.

## HOME GARDENS.

Prof. E. H. Thomas is entering some home gardens throughout the State in the national home garden contest being conducted by the publishers of the magazine "The Garden." Among the entries is that of Howard J. O'Connel, of Providence, who has taken the first prize for three years in succession.

This young man's experience shows what can be accomplished in the average back yard of a city home. From a space 40x40 feet he has grown vegetables from which he has secured a profit of \$88.48. The enrollment of pupils in home garden work, Prof. Thomas says, is greater this year than ever before.

Bartney Ahrens, 18, who finished his course last June at the University of Maine, and who is now taking graduate work at the University of Wisconsin, and assisting in the poultry department there as an instructor, is also to act as organizer of granges in that State.

Students in the short course in agriculture have organized with Gordon F. Pyper as president; David J. Drake, vice-president; Mark A. Cassidy, treasurer; H. Fronan, secretary, and J. F. Leslie as athletic manager.

David E. Warner, '12, is in charge of the poultry department of the University of Pennsylvania.

News has been received of the death of Mrs. Peaslee, wife of Prof. George Peaslee, of Pratt Institute, New York. Prof. Peaslee was formerly assistant professor of electrical engineering here.

The Real Cause of Depression.

The head of one of the largest corporations in the country says:

"The severe recession in business, particularly in steel and in copper, is not due to the Mexican situation. While a settlement of the Mexican trouble may help matters somewhat, such a development can have no permanent effect. We would have had a natural reaction in steel in the absence of tariff changes and the trouble in Mexico. Of course these developments have accelerated the downward movement. So far as corporations and industry in general are concerned, more disturbance has been caused by the statement that another 'trust busting' campaign is to be inaugurated than by anything else. If there are to be sweeping federal attacks on corporations, the present depression will be prolonged. Sane legislation would do more toward restoring confidence than anything else."

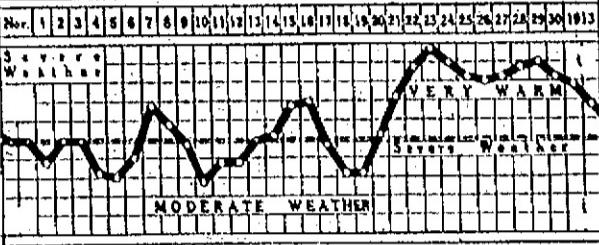
The weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening was largely devoted to the transaction of business incidental to the city election, polling places being designated and supervisors appointed.

The electricians of the city are planning a big display for their annual ball to be held next Monday evening.

FOR ALOERMAN  
FIFTH WARD  
VOTE FOR

## DR. DAVID E. FLYNN

## WHATHER BULLETIN.



Temperatures of November will average warmer than usual in the upper Mississippi valley and on the middle Pacific slope, elsewhere colder than usual.

Precipitation of November will be excessive on the Pacific slope, elsewhere less than usual. Most severe weather will be in the Rockies and on Pacific slope. Cropweather will be generally good east of Rockies. Severe storms not far from November 2 and 26. First half of November will average colder than usual east of Rockies and last half warmer than usual. Good cropweather month east of Andes in South America.

Treble line represents normal temperatures. Where the temperature line goes above this normal line indicates warmer and where it goes below indicates cooler than usual. Temperature line dates are for Meridian 90. Count one to three days earlier for west of that line and as much later for east of it in proportion to the distance from that line which runs north and south through St. Louis.

Copyrighted 1913, by W. F. Foster, Washington, D. C. Nov. 20, 1913.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent November 21 to 25, warm wave 20 to 24, cool wave 23 to 27. This disturbance will bring a great rise in temperatures, a period of unseasonable weather and weather extremes. Most precipitation will continue to be in northern sections of our northwestern mountains, in northeastern sections and about the Gulf of Mexico. Our warnings of severe northwestern storms to occur first half of November proved fairly good but the storms continued to be severe further east than we anticipated.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about November 26, cross central valleys 25 to 30, eastern sections December 1. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about November 26, great central valleys 28, eastern sections 30. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about November 29, great central valleys December 1, eastern sections December 3.

This disturbance will continue the high temperatures but the fluctuations will be great, bringing some cold winter storms, while the average temperatures will be above normal.

The location of precipitation will continue to be about same as for the past month; in northwestern sections, on Pacific slope, particularly in northern sections and about the Gulf of Mexico. The location of rainfall depends largely on the location of the fogs. These fogs for November were located south of Greenland and Iceland, in the Bering sea and immediately east and west of Central America.

The storms that cross the continent from west to east and those that move northeastward draw their moisture

from the fogs. It is well known that the locations of the rising fogs frequently change. To forecast rainfall we must keep close after the locations of the fogs and we are learning more and more about this all the time.

This Nov. 27 to Dec. 1, disturbance will be a dangerous storm in northern sections, particularly in northwestern and northwestern. Our success has been good in giving dates of these severe storms and we are making progress in locating them. When the warm wave strikes your section not far from Nov. 27 in the far west and 29 in midwest sections and 31 in eastern sections, you would better prepare for a bad winter storm. For this year these winter storms are inclined to play about certain centers in the northwestern Rockies, the northwestern Alleghany and the Gulf of Mexico.

The great storms of December will cluster around Dec. 1 to 5, Dec. 23 and Dec. 29 to Jan. 1. The coldest weather of December will reach meridian 90 moving eastward not far from Dec. 3, 15, 23 and 29 and the highest temperatures not far from Dec. 1, 6, 12, 18, 26 and Jan. 2. Precipitation will be less than usual within 600 miles of Omaha and increasing outside of that circle, the greatest precipitation clustering around the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean sea, around that section of which Vancouver, B. C. is a center, around that section of which Ottawa, Canada, is a center and to a less extent, along lines connecting those centers.

It seems that the middle west, where winter wheat is an important product, is not promised a sufficient amount of moisture during the winter for best conditions of that crop.

The storms that cross the continent from west to east and those that move northeastward draw their moisture

## Weekly Almanac.

NOVEMBER STANDARD TIME

1913 Sun | Mon | Tues | Wed | Thurs | Fri | Sat

22 Sat 6 44 1 4 16 0 0 1 2 12 2 35

23 Sun 8 46 1 4 15 1 0 1 3 16 3 37

24 Mon 8 47 1 4 13 2 0 1 3 15 4 30

25 Tues 8 48 1 4 14 3 0 1 4 15 5 32

26 Wed 8 49 1 4 16 3 1 1 5 16 6 34

27 Thu 8 50 1 4 17 3 1 2 6 17 6 37

28 Fri 8 51 1 4 18 3 1 3 6 18 6 47

29 Sat 8 52 1 4 19 3 1 4 7 19 7 55

30 Sun 8 53 1 4 20 3 1 5 7 20 7 65

First Quarter, 8th inst., 10h, 30m, evening

Full Moon, 13th inst., 8h, 30m, evening

Last Quarter, 18th inst., 8h, 30m, morning

## MIDDLEBROWNS.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)  
The monthly meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of St. Mary's and Holy Cross Parishes, was held on Friday of last week with Mrs. Philby Wilson. The exercises were conducted by Rev. F. W. Goodman. Mrs. Manchester announced the resignation of their treasurer Miss Elizabeth Brown who has taken up her residence in Providence. Resolutions of appreciation and thanks were voted to her. The announcement was made that Bishop Flory of Alaska would preach at St. Mary's and Holy Cross church on December 7th and also be the guest of honor at the December meeting of the Auxiliary at Holy Cross Guild House on the 9th. He will be entertained during his stay at St. Mary's rectory. Light refreshments were served at the close of the meeting by Mrs. Wilson, assisted by Miss Anna Chase.

The children's Harvest Concert was held on Sunday just with a very good attendance considering the rain. There was special music by the augmented choir, Mrs. Gladys Sherman Barker and William J. Peckham in the solo parts, and a literary and vocal program by the children under the direction of Mrs. Rosalie Wallace Peckham. The youngest taking part was Elsie, the three year old child of Mr. and Mrs. Wells.

During the Sunday School session the new "baby organ" was used for the first time in the Infant department. The instrument is a four octave Estey.

Rev. E. E. Wells spoke before the Y. M. C. A. at Kingston College on Monday evening. His subject was "Swallowing a Camel."

A golden pheasant seen among the cornfields at the East side on Sunday, was thought to have escaped from its owner, as those are only "show birds" in Rhode Island.

Newport County Pomona Grange held its monthly meeting on Tuesday at Fair Hall, Worthy Master, Mrs. Helen A. Wilcox of Tiverton presiding. Bovard applications were received from Little Compton members. Attention was called to the coming Corn Show in Providence, Dec. 6-8, at which this grange offers a premium of \$600 for the best exhibit of corn raised in Newport County.

Reports of the subordinate granges showed them to be in good condition and holding regular meetings. A basket lunch was held at noon in the dining hall, where Mrs. Warren R. Sherman served coffee. Worthy Lecturer, Mrs. William M. Hughes conducted a literary and musical program in the afternoon which was preceded by enthusiastic reports from the National Grange by Mr. L. Lincoln Sherman and Miss Eliza M. Peckham who had just returned from Manchester, Rhode Island had a delegation of 200, 15 of whom were from this Island. Mr. and Mrs. Warren R. Sherman, of Portsmouth, were appointed as delegates to the State Grange annual meeting to be held in Providence, December 10-12, in the event of the absence of Worthy Master Mrs. Wilcox. The December meeting, also, to be held at Fair Hall, will be the annual election of officers for the ensuing two years. It was voted to offer a silver cup to the local grange securing the largest number of new members to Pomona for 1914, the cup to be held by the winning grange for one year or until secured by another Grange.

## PORTSMOUTH.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)  
The annual installation of officers of Bureka Lodge, No. 22, A. F. and A. M., took place Tuesday evening. Worshipful Master James J. Dwyer was master of ceremonies and the installing officers were District Deputy Grand Master Herbert A. Wright and Worshipful Henry G. Dexter. The officers installed were:-

Senior Warden—Henry C. Davol.  
Junior Warden—Gordon McDonald.  
Treasurer—A. L. Hamby.  
Secretary—Henry F. Anthony.  
Senior Deacon—Charles E. Thomas.  
Junior Deacon—Borden C. Anthony.  
Senior Steward—Arthur O. Smith.  
Junior Steward—John H. Burroughs.  
Marshal—C. Clark.  
Sentinel—Frank H. Thomas.  
Tyler—Herman F. Holman.  
Chaplain—Arthur A. Sherman.  
A roast beef supper was served.

Rev. John Wadsworth is suffering from an affection of his eye, and it is feared that blood-poison has set in. On Sunday Mr. Wadsworth was unable to preach and his place was filled by Rev. E. E. Wells of the Middletown Methodist Episcopal Church. In the evening Mr. Charles Ashley led the prayer service.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gibson are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter. Mr. Gibson who has been at the Horse Show at Madison Square Garden returned Friday morning.

There was a good attendance at the auctions at the Levi Cory place both on Wednesday and Thursday.

On Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grinnell entertained the former's sister, Mrs. Sarah Wilcox of Newport to celebrate her birthday. Mrs. Wilcox received some pretty gifts and a number of postal cards.

Mr. Henry Scheller, who has been in the Newport Hospital for the past two weeks, returned home last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Allen and family have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Caswell, during Mr. Allen's vacation.

Surveyor William Henry Tallman is making extensive repairs to Power street.

## Had a Very Weighty Reason.

Binks, proprietor of Binks' Freaks, a side show appurtenance to a three-ring circus, while getting together his talent for the opening of the road season, received a telegram saying that Buttercup Tubbs, his 500-pound fat woman, had just died.

An hour or so later he met on the street an acquaintance whom he had not seen for months.

"Why, hello, Binks," the acquaintance said, "Glad to see you—but what's the matter, you're not looking fit. Had trouble?"

"Yes," replied Binks, shortly, "I've just suffered a heavy loss."

A politician gave his cousin, fresh from the "ould sod," a job as smoke inspector. He was not instructed as to his duties, but told to go out and inspect. At the end of his first month he made this report:

"This is to certify that I have inspected the smoke of this city for the past thirty days. I have to report that I have found plenty of smoke and that the smoke is of good quality."—Saturday Evening Post.

Love has both gall and honey in abundance.—Plautus.

## ALLEGES ASSAULT BY WEALTHY FARMER

Death Penalty For Crime He Is Alleged to Have Committed

Indications are that the trial of H. U. Wilson, a wealthy farmer charged with assault by Miss Kate Turner, Mrs. Wilson's guest, would be concluded at Charlestown, N. Va. Miss Turner told her story, and appeared in court for cross examination.

Heavily veiled, Miss Turner related her version of the alleged attack, in tones so low that only the judge, the lawyers and the jury could hear her testimony. She said that Wilson, who had been attending a horse show, returned home the morning of June 6, and after breakfast invited her to accompany him to a remote part of his farm to look over some bloodied cattle.

Arriving at the place, she said, he forced her out of the buggy. She returned with Wilson to the house and later went to her room, where she took her mother into her confidence. Dr. William Nullister was told, and Wilson's arrest followed.

The penalty for the crime is death.

## SAW STEAMER DIVE

Leahfield's Crew Had No Chance to Save Themselves

The Algoma Central steamer Leahfield rests on the bottom of Lake Superior, and her entire crew was lost in the recent Great Lakes storm, according to the version of Captain Baird of the Minnow, the vessel which last sighted the craft.

Captain Baird on his arrival here from Fort William, said the Leahfield, which carried a cargo of steel rails, crossed a huge wave, then suddenly dipping forward, dived straight toward the bottom of Lake Superior without any of the crew having a chance to put on a life belt. It is thought the shifting of her heavy cargo hastened the Leahfield's end.

Although the tug Arbutus left Fort William to search for the Leahfield, practically no hope is entertained of finding a trace of the boat or her crew.

## MAY LEAVE PORTLAND

Unites Longshoremen Moderate Demands Allah Line Will Quit

Andrew A. Allan of the Allah Line issued a statement in which he intimated that unless the longshoremen at Portland, Me., moderate their demands, Portland will be withdrawn from the itinerary of the company's Glasgow-Portland-Boston service.

Hugh Allan of London already has been advised to make preparation for the withdrawal of Allah steamers from the Portland service if such action becomes necessary.

The Portland longshoremen demand 35 cents an hour for handling general cargo and 40 cents for coal. They have offered 33 cents for general cargo and 35 cents for coal.

## BOY LOSES AN ARM

Steps to Light Cigarette and Gun Blows and is Discharged

James Black, aged 19, son of George Black of Ludlow, Mass., lost his left arm as the result of the accidental discharge of a shotgun in that town.

The boy stopped to light a cigarette, when the shotgun slipped from his hands, striking the ground and discharging its contents. The accident occurred on the Three Rivers road, where Black was hunting deer. He was removed to the Ludlow hospital, where physicians said amputation was necessary as the arm was badly shattered.

New London Boy Killed by Auto. Richard Webber, a boy 4 years old, was struck by an auto near his home, at New London, Conn., and died a few minutes later. The auto is owned by Charles H. Klinek, one of New London's wealthiest citizens.

## GENERAL NEWS EVENTS

Ralph E. Jossman, defaulting cashier of the E. Jossman State bank of Clarkston, Mich., was sentenced to serve from seven to twenty years in the state prison at Jackson.

Lieutenant B. H. Steele began serving a five-year sentence, having been found guilty of misappropriating funds by a court martial in Philadelphia. While Steele was on the cruise of the Niagara, the Perry flagship, charges were lodged against him by the men. Steele, the son of wealthy parents, entered Annapolis in 1909.

After having been called for trial at New York, the case of Hans Schmidt, slayer of Anna Aumuller, was put over by consent of both sides until Nov. 25.

The lower house of the Bavaria diet adopted by a large majority a bill introducing female suffrage in the elections for the commercial and industrial courts and the government chambers of commerce and trades organizations.

## WIRELESS TELEPHONING

Marconi Sends Vocal Sound Across Atlantic Ocean

Vocal sounds, but not actual words, have been transmitted by wireless telephone across the Atlantic Ocean, from Clifden, Ire., to Glace Bay, N.S., according to a statement made by William Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy.

Marconi said no conversation was held in the recent experiments made by him.

A politician gave his cousin, fresh from the "ould sod," a job as smoke inspector. He was not instructed as to his duties, but told to go out and inspect. At the end of his first month he made this report:

"This is to certify that I have inspected the smoke of this city for the past thirty days. I have to report that I have found plenty of smoke and that the smoke is of good quality."—Saturday Evening Post.

Love has both gall and honey in abundance.—Plautus.

## GIRL WAS GIVEN RICH PRESENTS

Zimmerman Was Infatuated With Lillian Wray

## SHE EXIBITS MUCH FINERY

Claims Millionaire Banker Gave Her \$86,000 Right While He Says It Was a Loan to Assist Her to Establish a Chain of Stores—She Shows Power of Attorney From Him

The remarkable case of Martin Zimmerman, the New York millionaire banker, uncle of the wife of the Duke of Manchester, was outlined before the referee in bankruptcy at New Haven, when Mrs. Lillian Wray disclosed her reasons why she claims that Zimmerman gave her \$86,000 outright. Zimmerman claims that the money was loaned her to assist her develop her chain of grocery stores, while Mrs. Wray declares that it was a gift, pure and simple.

She was on the witness stand all day giving in detail her side of the unprecedented case. That Zimmerman was completely infatuated with her, in brief, the reason on which she bases her claim. She went into detail as to her relations with the banker declaring that he made her acquaintance in a telephone conversation when she was manager of the Milford exchange and that she accepted his attentions.

She recounted his gifts to her of hamper of fruit, cases of champagne, confectionery, flowers and a trunk sent from Europe full of clothes. The latter she exhibited, asserting that their value, estimated in hundreds of dollars, made it plausible that, as she claimed, he had given her as a pure gift the \$86,000 he turned over to her.

She also showed power of attorney he gave her four years ago to collect money due him in Connecticut. The millinery display she exhibited included ostrich plumes from Paris, hand-embroidered garments, a cameo and gold bracelet from London, a French embroidered skirt and coat of extravagant price, trimmed with Bohemian lace. Visits with Zimmerman to leading New York hotels were recounted by her, and she said that Zimmerman urged her to take an apartment in New York.

Retiring from the telephone business Uncle Wally claims he brought her the chain of stores. If Zimmerman's claims can be substantiated he will gain possession of the stores and secure about \$75,000 of the money turned over to her.

His counsel pointed out that in the hearing Oct. 21 she testified that she regarded him as an honorable gentleman and that their relations were not improper. The case will be continued.

## SHOOTS WHITE DEER

Greenfield Man Gets Doe of Color That Was Sacred to Indians

A beautiful white deer was killed on Washington mountain by C. R. Franklin of Greenfield, Mass. It was a doe and weighed 165 pounds. Franklin saw two white deer, but the state law allowed him to kill but one.

In Mohegan Indian days in Pittsfield, white deer abounded at Onota lake; in fact, the name means "white deer." A French officer—Montalbert—sent from Montreal to incite the Indians against the English, killed one of the sacred deer and tried to escape with the head to Montreal, but the Indians overtook and killed him.

## FUNERAL OF CUSHING

Services at Norwood Home in Charge of Knights Templar

The funeral of J. S. Cushing was held at his home on Sanders road, Norwood, Mass., and was in charge of Boston Commandery Knights Templar.

A large delegation of members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company, headed by Captain Fred E. Bolton and present officers of the company, attended the funeral, leaving the South Station, Boston, on the 12:15 train for Norwood. Captain Cushing was at one time commander of the Ancients.

## WOMAN ESCAPES GALLows

Mrs. Frost's Death Sentence Commuted to Life Imprisonment

Pennsylvania stands cleared of its "Bessie Wakefield" case. The board of pardons, acting at Harrisburg, commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of death imposed upon Frieda H. Frost for poisoning her second husband.

She was sentenced to be hanged Dec. 14, 1912. The board granted a similar plea in the case of Mrs. Katherine Danz last year.

## DIES IN OWN TRAP FIGHTING BEASTS

Body of Wealthy Mining Man Found in Gear Pit

Caught in his own bear trap while hunting in the mountains near Ellinwood, N. M., Henry Seaman, 65, wealthy retired mining man, formerly of Denver, fought against death by starvation and thirst or being killed by wild animals for several days before he succumbed.

He was sentenced to be hanged for over six weeks when I began with the Cutlure Soap and Ointment. I washed myself with Cutlure Soap and hot water every night and when I last dried myself I rubbed the Cutlure Ointment thoroughly and my boils disappeared after a week the whole trouble had disappeared and the old skin brushed off. I have not had a spot of skin since." (Signed) C. W. Charlton, Nov. 6, 1912.

Cutlure Soap 25c and Cutlure Ointment 50c are sold everywhere. Send mail order with 32-p. skin book. Address your card "Cutlure Dept., T. Boston."

"Cutlure Soap will find it beat for skin and warts."

## INDICT PRINCE ON WHITE SLAVE CHARGE

Brought Woman to United States For Immoral Purposes

Prince Stanislaus Bulkowsky, a member of the Austrian nobility, who was married at Los Angeles two months ago to Miss Marie L. Freese, daughter of a Los Angeles capitalist, was indicted by the federal grand jury on a charge of having brought Mrs. Clara Melcher, a Vienna laundress, into the United States for immoral purposes.

Mrs. Melcher, who came to Los Angeles about the time of Prince Bulkowsky's marriage, told her story to the federal authorities and later willingly submitted to deportation.

The prince and his bride are spending their honeymoon in the Orient.

## BROWN RESIGNS

President of New York Central Will Retire to Private Life

William C. Brown, president of the New York Central railway, has resigned. He tendered his resignation, accompanied by a letter setting forth his reasons, at a meeting of the directors. The resignation was accepted.

Alfred Smith, vice president of the company, has been mentioned in railroad circles as Brown's possible suc-

## The Power of Purpose

Yields rich returns to all who use it rightly; and especially to those whose purpose it is to SAVE. Our savings department is helpful to such.

## DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 15 DRAW INTEREST FROM NOVEMBER 1.

## INDUSTRIAL TRUST CO.

Newport Branch, 303 Thames St.

## Interdependent Prosperity

Yours  
New England's  
The New England Lines'

A railroad is inextricably identified with the community it serves.

In order to promote prosperity in its territory, a railroad must render adequate service.

In return, in order for the community to prosper, it must co-operate with the railroad.

Co-operation means mutual confidence and confidence on the part of your road assures increased facilities.

And additional facilities are necessary for the community growth.



## CHAFING DISHES



**The Wonder Story of the Panama Canal.**

BY FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE  
In Popular Mechanics Magazine

For more than 400 years the vision of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama has fired the imagination of the world. The vision became a reality on October 10, 1913, when President Woodrow Wilson, in the White House at Washington, pressed a button which sent the electric current 2,000 miles to explode 40 tons of dynamite which blew up the last barrier to a free waterway across the isthmus.

"Gampon's busted!" exclaimed the President, as he pressed the telegraph key. The casualness of his remark was a tribute to the engineers of the United States army, to whom the digging of the canal has been simply "another job" in the routine of their regular work, and one that called for no brass bands or special ceremonies to glorify it. With the same simplicity, the first vessel to pass through the famous Culebra Cut, after the breaking of the Gampon dike had lag in the water, was an ordinary rowboat, while a humble but useful tugboat was the first craft of any kind to make the passage through the great Gatun Locks.

While the work at Panama is still far from completed, yet the canal which the first Spanish explorers visualized is an accomplished fact. For the first time since the mountains rose from the sea, there is a continuous water passage across the isthmus. Ships as large as most of those of Balboa's day can already be floated from ocean to ocean.

On September 26, 1513, Vasco Nunez de Balboa climbed the peaks of the Continental Divide and discovered the Pacific Ocean, which he named "The South Sea." From where Balboa stood his new ocean lay directly south, because of the S-shaped twist of the isthmus, which brings the Pacific entrance to the canal not only southward but eastward of the Atlantic terminal. When Balboa's report of his discovery reached Spain, it was accompanied by the recommendation that a canal be immediately dug across the isthmus. What the explorer had in mind was a sea-level canal, for although Leonardo da Vinci, the great Italian painter/engineer, had recently invented the hydraulic lock now generally used for lifting vessels over elevations, it had not become widely known. However, alluring as it seemed, the canal project was dismissed. According to some historians its rejection was due mainly to the influence of the church. To the simple faith of that day it appeared clear that if God had intended the waters to flow across the isthmus, He would have created a channel there.

The discovery of gold in California in 1848, with followed by a tremendous volume of traffic between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and for 16 years practically all of this traffic was by way of the isthmus, over the Panama Railroad, opened in 1855 by Americans under a concession from the republic of New Granada, now known as Colombia. The explorations and surveys for the railroad, a work that is said to have cost the life of a man for every tie, led to a much more accurate knowledge of the topography and geology of the isthmus than had previously been available. President Grant, in 1869, asked Congress to take up the matter of a canal. The only action was a resolution providing for an exploration by officers of the navy, and the creation of a commission, in 1872, to consider their reports. Then, in May, 1876, the republic of Colombia granted a concession for the construction of a canal from Colon to Panama, the terminals of the Panama Railroad, to Lieut. Lucien Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse, an officer of the French army.

In 1884, a new French company was organized and work resumed. In 1889, the United States Congress created the Isthmian Canal Commission, to examine all practicable routes and to report which was most practicable and feasible for a canal "under the control, management and ownership of the United States." The commission reported two alternative plans, one for a canal at Panama and the other across Nicaragua. It estimated the cost of a Panama Canal at \$156,375,258 and of the Nicaragua Canal at \$200,540,000. But because the route from New York to San Francisco would be several hundred miles shorter by way of Nicaragua, and considering existing French concessions in Panama, the commission gave it as its belief that the Nicaragua route was more desirable under the circumstances. The effect of this report was to induce the French Panama Company to offer its concession to the United States for \$10,000,000, in January, 1902. The Isthmian Canal Commission advised the purchase and Congress authorized the President to buy all the property of the Panama Company, including a majority of the stock of the Panama Railroad Company, and to obtain from Colombia perpetual control of a strip of land six miles wide, through which to build the canal. Colombia refused to grant this control, but in November, 1903, ten months later, the state of Panama declared itself independent. Within a month a treaty had been negotiated with the new republic by which the United States was given control of a strip of land 10 miles wide for the purposes of a canal. The French company's property was bought and in February, 1904, a commission for the construction of a canal was appointed. In May of that year, work was begun where the French company had abandoned it. In June, 1905, a board of consulting engineers was appointed to consider whether the canal should be at sea level or with elevating locks.

The greatest and most difficult problem which the American builders of the canal had to solve was not one of engineering, but of health. Under the French company's operations more than 60 per cent of the workers were continually incapacitated by disease. In one year the death rate among them reached 60 per cent. To Col. W. C. Gorgas, of the Army Medical Corps, was intrusted the sanitation of the Canal Zone. Recent medical research had proved that yellow fever and malaria alike were transmitted only by mosquitoes and Colonel Gorgas organized a sanitary corps, the main object of which was to exterminate every fly on the isthmus. As a result the Canal Zone death rate is lower than in most American cities.

Having made the Canal Zone a safe place in which to work, the commission went further and made it a comfortable place in which to live. Quarters for the working force were constructed at a number of convenient points and for the married men comfortable houses were provided, and the commissioners' office, a large department, arranged for the shipment of food supplies, which were sold to the employees at cost. There was the social life of the world, veritable Club houses, were built and located at the principal points along the route of the canal, mostly operated under the direc-

tion of the Y. M. C. A., and a little later, women's clubs were organized in the principal towns.

The canal itself, from deep water to deep water, is 50 miles long. Its general direction from the Atlantic entrance to the Pacific end is from northwest to southeast, the northern terminus being about 23½ miles farther west than the southern entrance from the Pacific. The first seven miles of the canal, beginning at the Atlantic end, are at sea level. Five miles of channel, 500 ft. wide, have been dredged to a depth of 41 ft., directly south through Limon Bay, and two miles of this sea-level section has been cut through low-lying land to the entrance to the Gatun Locks, where the ships are raised, in three steps, to a height of 85 ft. above sea level, into the great body of fresh water called Gatun Lake.

These Gatun Locks are not only the largest of their kind, but together comprise the largest monolithic concrete structure ever built, exceeding in volume the great Aswan Dam and bulk twice as large as the Great Pyramid, which is still the world's largest masonry structure. These locks, like the ones at the Pacific end of the canal are built in pairs, so that the danger from accident is halved and the efficiency doubled. Since 95 per cent of ocean-going ships are less than 600 ft. long, and it would be a waste of water and of time to use the entire 1,000-ft. lock for short vessels, each lock is provided with intermediate gates, so that any one of five different lengths of chamber may be used. In all there are 46 lock gates at Panama. These are made of steel plates riveted to structural-steel frames, and so strongly have they been constructed and so carefully braced that the largest of them, weighing 1,483,700 lbs., droops less than one-eighth of an inch at the extreme end, 65 ft. from its pintle, or hinge. The total weight of the gates is 118,488,100 lb., and their cost, including the cost of erection, was \$6,374,474, or more than 4 cents a pound.

Vessels will be lifted or lowered in the locks at the rate of 8 ft. a minute, and the total time for passing the Gatun Locks will be about an hour and a half. Ships will not be allowed to pass through the locks under their own power, for fear of damaging the lock gates by collision.

In Gatun Lake a ship may steam at full speed for 24 miles, to Bas Obispo, where it enters the Culebra Cut. The channel through the lake is not a straight line, but passes around and between many islands. It is marked by buoys which are to be lighted at night. In fact, the entire length of the canal will be so brilliantly lighted as to make the passage by night almost as safe as by day. The Culebra Cut, nine miles long, through the mountains, was the most difficult part of the canal construction.

At the southern end of the Culebra Cut is the Pedro Miguel Lock, with a lift of 30 ft. 4 in. A ship passing through this must proceed two miles farther to Miraflores, through another fresh-water lake, about two square miles in area, with a surface 65 ft. above mean sea level. At the lower end of this lake are the Miraflores Locks, similar in every respect to those at Gatun except that they are of but two steps instead of three. Dropping down through these a distance of 64 ft. 8 in., the ship finds itself again in salt water and at the level of the Pacific Ocean. Here a channel 500 ft. wide and 8 miles long leads to deep water and the open sea.

No Sense in Either,

Two men entered a train at a small station on West End took seats facing an elderly gentleman. They fell to telling hunting stories with great animation and many, many oaths.

Noticing that the old gentleman was an interested listener, one of the men spoke to him and asked whether he, too, was not a hunter, with a story or two worth hearing.

The old gentleman thought he could tell one, and this is what he said:

"One day I thought I would go hunting, so I took my tin pan tinder box gun and went up into 'tin pan tinder box woods on the side of 'tin pan tinder box mountain, and I waited 'tin pan tinder box long time; and then I saw 'tin pan tinder box fine buck coming toward me, so I put my tin pan tinder box gun to my shoulder and fired. And that 'tin pan tinder box buck fell right in its 'tin pan tinder box tracks, and it was the finest 'tin pan tinder box buck I ever killed." After a pause he said, "How do you like my story?"

"Oh, the story is all right, but I don't see what all that 'tin pan tinder box' has to do with it."

"Well," replied the old gentleman, "that is just my way of swearing."

"I don't see much sense in swearing that way," said the other with manifest disgust.

To which the old gentleman responded, "There is as much sense in my way of swearing as there is in yours, young man."—*Youth's Companion*.

She Wasn't Affected.

Mrs. Brown from Boston has a colored cook—from Georgia. The other day Mrs. Brown went into the kitchen and Liza put in a request:

"Mrs. Brown," she said, "won't you please, me am, git me a calendar?"

"Why, Liza, there's a calendar hanging by the door. You don't want another calendar."

"Yas'm, I does. But I mean a calendar what you presses things through. Dat's de kind on calendar I wants."

Mrs. Brown had a glimmer,

"Oh, Liza, you mean a calendar!" she exclaimed.

"Well, it's the same thing," said Liza, patiently. "You usc'd be broad 'a' but I doesn't. I just says plainest-ender."—*New York Globe*.

Good Marksmen.

A Yankee entered an hotel in the highlands, where he overheard a party of gentlemen speaking about shooting.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I guess I have seen some good shooting in my time. I have seen a fly killed on a flagpole at 300 yards."

An Irishman who was one of the company said: "Begorra, it's purty good, but I believe I've seen better. When I was in the army the major used to roll an empty beer barrel down the hill, and every time the bung-hole turned up we put a bullet in. Any man who couldn't do it was dismissed. I was in that corps fifteen years and never saw a man dismissed."

"You—you are imperceptibly impossible!" cried the first angry man.

"And you, I said the second, getting red in the face, are temperamental incendiaries."—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

Decision of Character.

Decision of character is one bright golden apple which every young person should strive in the beginning to pluck from the tree of life.

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## Courage.

The favorite downtown lounging place in Wrayburn was Ezra Martin's drug store. Not for the public, of course, but for those veterans who liked a comfortable chair and a chance to gossip. It wasn't going alone that kept their tongues busy. They talked of trade and taxes and politics and politics and trusts and turnpikes—all was fish that fell into their conversational net.

Pap Martin liked their company. There was plenty of room for a dozen big chaises at the front end of the drug store, and it was rare indeed that they were empty. Pap Martin was an old soldier in the little coterie that sat behind the big blue and yellow bottles.

They were all there—Pap Martin's cabinet, as the village boys called them—one afternoon in August, and Pap Martin himself, gray bearded and spectacled, regarded them smilingly from behind the nearest show case. His gaze was resting for the moment on Jared Brown.

"At the same time," that worthy was saying in his dogmatic way, "I'm convinced that courage goes with bulk. Th' little man is quiet and foxy. It's th' big man that takes the chances."

"Napoleon Bonaparte was little man," put in Hiram Adams.

"I'm talking of personal courage," said Jared sharply.

"How about David?" inquired Stephen Colby.

"David was a stone slinger," responded Jared. "He stood afar off and let 'em fly."

"They say Alexander was a little man," mildly interposed Thomas Gray;

"They don't know nothing about it," snapped Jared. "Alexander is two-thirds myth anyway. I'm talking of the courage that takes big chances—that marches straight up to the enemy and gives and takes knocks and expects to conquer. That sort o' courage requires bulk and brawn and bravado," Jared said this with a keen appreciation of its illusive force.

Pap Martin, across the show case, chuckled.

"How about little Phil Sheridan?" he asked.

Before Jared could reply the attention of the cabinet was diverted by the entrance of an elderly man of dignified appearance, whose fine face wore a look of anxiety.

With a hurried greeting he handed a prescription blank to the proprietor.

"How's Alfred, judge?" Horace Adams asked.

The newcomer turned and looked toward the little group.

"Thank you," he replied, "my son is neither better nor worse. The fever is running its course. We can expect no change before Thursday night."

"I heard last evening," said Jared Brown, "that he was delirious."

"He wandered a little at times," said the judge. "The doctor and the nurse have entire charge of him. They think it best that I shouldn't enter the room. And so I have to rely entirely upon the reports they give me." His voice caught a little and he abruptly turned back to the druggist.

At that moment a white face appeared against the big window pane and then a boy suddenly hung open the door.

"They're lookin' for you everywhere, judge," he gasped. "Alfred's run away! Got up an' dressed himself an' took his gun an' crawled through the window. Th' nurse was asleep in the next room. They think he may have gone two hours."

The judge, pale and staring, gave a low groan, then rushed from the room.

The boy looked around at the little audience.

"It is stark, starin' mad," he said. "He's likely as not to kill a lot o' people. I'm warnin' everybody."

He dashed out of the room and they heard his feet clattering on the stony sidewalk.

There was a brief silence.

"Poor old judge," said Stephen Colby. "This is goin' to break him up. The boy is the apple of his eye. Great boy Alf. Champe football player from the college; they tell me. An the judges older boy gone, nobody knows where."

"Does anybody know why Amos pulled out so sudden?" inquired Thomas Gray.

"They say he an' the judge had a quarrel, an' th' boy up an' quit," replied Jared.

"They say, too," began Hiram Adams, in his measured way, "that the boy wanted to marry little Jim Maynard's daughter, Esther."

"Esther's a mighty smart girl," said Stephen Colby.

"The judge has higher aspirations," remarked William Hopkins.

Jared Brown drew a long breath.

"Poor old judge," he half sighed. "A man can be th' leadin' citizen an' have his troubles, too."

"This is pretty sure to break him up," said Harry Darrow. "I don't s'pose there's one chance in a thousand that th' boy will live."

"Not chance," said the emphatic Jared.

"Somebody was just saying that the judge's older boy, Amos, was fond of Esther Maynard," put in Stephen Colby. "Dummied if I think he could do better. I s'pose th' judge don't like Jim Maynard. Not to say enough no doubt. Just a quiet, law-abidin' citizen."

Horace Adams chuckled.

"He's one of your little men, Jared," he said.

"Well, you wouldn't expect any show of courage from Jim Maynard, would you?" demanded the emphatic Jared.

Whatever else he might have said was never uttered. Parker Green, who was sitting next to him, checked his tongue by giving him a quick thrust in the side.

A young woman had entered the room. She had opened the outer door so quietly that the group did not hear her. She gave an order in a low voice to the smiling proprietor and then turned and looked toward the group—a fine young woman, slender and straight, with bright black eyes.

"I heard my father's name as I entered," she said. Her voice was clear, her tone cool and even—a fine, well-poised young woman. "I didn't like the connection in which it was used."

"There was no offence intended," said Jared hurriedly.

"I understand that," said the girl. "It was a careless remark, and uttered under a misapprehension."

"That's it," said Thomas Gray hastily.

"It was uttered by a man who does not know my father," the girl went on. "If he had known him as I do—brave, patient, gentle, self-forgetful—he never would have said what he did."

There were tears in the girl's eyes.

The cabinet plainly showed that it felt comfortable.

"You see, Miss Esther," said Horace Adams, a little lamely, "we don't any of us know him very well."

The girl nodded.

"This is true," she said, "And be-

cause you have hurt my pride in him I am going to tell you something about my father. I can tell it better now because he has gone away."

Her voice faltered a little as she paused.

"Gone away?" echoed Stephen Colby.

"And where do you think he has gone?" she demanded almost fiercely. "The instant he heard that Alfred Slocum had run away in his delirium, my father took his medicine kit and his old prospector's haversack and started into the woods after him."

They stared at her.

"But the boy is stark mad," said William Haskins.

"Do you think that would make my father hesitate?"

"And he has a gun!"

The girl laughed almost scornfully. "Is my father afraid of guns? Why, for two years he was an Arizona sheriff for two years a deputy marshal. Who broke up the Cinnamin valley rustlers? Jim Maynard. Who trailed Brazos Pete six days and took him single-handed? Jim Maynard. Who beat off the lynchers at San Pedro and saved an innocent man? Jim Maynard."

Her voice arose, her cheeks flushed.

"There, there," she said. "I'm ashamed of myself—and daddy would be ashamed of me, too. He hates boasting. But you know I didn't start it. I'm sorry if I grow too warm. But you see, Daddy Maynard is all the relative I have in the world—and, well, you'll think different about his courage now, won't you? He has gone after the boy, and he'll find him, and, please God, he'll bring him back."

"Amen to that!" said Pap Martin solemnly.

"I want you all to know my father better," the girl went on. "I want you to know why he came here. It was all on my account. He had heard of the Wrayburn seminary. He wanted me to attend it. He brought me here and now, because—he sees that I like the place he stays."

"Her tone changed again. "If any man on earth can find Alfred Slocum it's my father. He likes the boy, they have hunted and fished together. The boy likes him. And father knows about fevers. He nursed a maling camp through the typhoid. Father will find him. Father will bring him back."

Her faith in her father thrilled in her voice, and shone in her eyes.

Jared Brown suddenly arose and then all the others arose, too.

"Miss Esther," said Jared very gravely, "old men will be talking. I'm sorry for what you thoughtlessly said. There ain't a man here that would willingly hurt your feelings for all the wealth in Wrayburn. You're the brave daughter of a brave father—and that's what we all think, ain't it, boys?"

"Yes, yes," they agreed.

"Thank you all," said the girl brightly. "Good-bye."

But as she started away old Hiram Adams called to her.

"Wait, Miss Esther, please," he said. "You know that my home and most any home in Wrayburn is open to you."

The girl looked back.

"Thank you," she said, again. That's very kind. But I'm used to being alone—and I'm not," she suddenly smiled, "afraid." And she was gone.

The cabinet sat down and a brief silence followed.

"If I was 40 years younger," began Hiram Adams in his thin voice, and then suddenly stopped.

"I have a great deal of respect for Judge Slocum," said Stephen Colby in a measured way, "and I'm sorry for him, too, but in one instance, at least, he shows himself a stubborn dot."

And the cabinet nodded approvingly.

The days wore along, and no tidings came from the missing boy and the missing man. The party sent out to find the lad returned the second day with no success. They went again with no better result. The lad's trail could not be found. There would be many square miles to search, for the forest extended far down the valley.

Have you ever noticed however, miserably a woman married she can always pit a spinster who is happy?

Have you ever noticed that the man who grumbles at the food at home is the man who cannot tell mutton from lamb when he is out?

Have you ever noticed that, though the quietest way to a man's heart is by feeding him, the quickest way to his checkbook is by flattering him?

Have you ever noticed that a hen-pecked husband never grows about it?

Have you ever noticed what a lot of women worry themselves gray over their endeavors to look young?

Have you ever noticed however, miserably a woman married she can always pit a spinster who is happy?

Have you ever noticed that the man who complains of his wife's dress bills always tells her that she doesn't dress as well as her neighbor?

Have you ever noticed how loudly you have to shout to make people notice a sermon and how low you have to whisper to prevent them hearing a scandal?

weakly,

right.

"We will get him into an easy chair on the porch," said Jim Maynard.

"He's pretty tired. What he wants is a good, long rest."

They fixed him on the porch chair with pillows and a foot rest and he lay back and smiled at them delightedly. And his thin fingers closed in Jim Maynard's hand.

"Dearest old fellow on earth," Esther, he faltered. "Never left me for a moment."

The girl suddenly put her arms about her father and kissed him tenderly, and then she stooped and kissed the boy.

"We were only something like three miles from here," her father explained.

"I found Alfred right away, but I couldn't leave him. His fever broke that very night and since then he's been slowly building up his strength. I fixed a bed for him out there under the trees, and we were both very comfortable. This morning we started on the return trip—and there he is."

"It sounds simple," said the boy,

"the way he tells it, but nobody will ever know what he's done for me."

There was a whir at the corner and an automobile drove up at the curb.

From it the judge came running and caught his son's hand and suddenly choked and turned away. Then he took Jim Maynard's hand and held it close and looked toward Esther.

"I'm a very stubborn old man, my dear," he said, "stubborn and blind."

His father had brought back one of his sons—will you bring back the other?"

And the convalescent looked up with a wan smile.

"Kiss me again, sister," he faintly said.

"W.-R. Rose, in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Philippine Forests Invite American Enterprise.

The first big sale of Philippine timber, offering opportunities for lumbermen in the United States, has just been announced by the bureau of insular affairs of the war department.

While there are American firms operating in the Philippines, it is pointed out by the officials of the bureau that the Philippine Islands offer to progressive lumbermen chances for profits not excelled by any other field in the world.

The forest officers of the Philippines state that the islands contain 200 billion feet of merchantable timber for which there is a large present demand and that practically all of it is owned by the government and is available under very favorable terms. In almost all cases the forests can be easily logged by the most improved machinery and methods.

The timber itself, it is pointed out, includes structural material of great value, in addition to many fine hardwoods particularly suited to cabinet work. In this latter class some of the most plentiful woods may be sold in competition with mahogany, such as their beauty of grain and richness of color. Manila is only two days' distance from Hongkong, and China, furnishes a ready market. Japan, Australia, and even the United States, will take Philippine lumber, which is admitted free to this country. One of the companies, Philippine Timbers, red lauan, which works and finishes well, has been sold to the Pacific coast where it serves the same purpose as the finest redwood, which it somewhat resembles, as high as \$80 per thousand board feet.

Government timber in the Philippines is offered at a very low rate and it is stated that the labor problem is in no sense difficult. Investments by Americans are not only invited, but are encouraged.

The Philippine bureau of forestry, in this first sale which is being called to the attention of American timber operators, is offering a twenty-year concession which gives exclusive rights to a tract comprising about 85,000 acres, which contains nearly 2 billion board feet of timber. It is required that the successful bidder shall keep up a certain minimum output which starts with 16 million board feet during the first two years and increases to an ultimate output of at least 21 million per year. A modern sawmill and logging equipment must be established and also a patrol system for the prevention of fires and trespass.

A complete report on this body of timber, which can be had at the office of the director of forests in Manila or at the bureau of insular affairs in Washington, shows that the region occupied by the main body of the tract presents ideal logging conditions. This report shows that railroads can be built easily and cheaply and that the entire timber belt can be logged at a minimum of expense and trouble. The amount of timber per acre varies from 12,500 up to 30,000 board feet and more. In the four principal types of forest embraced in the area, much valuable material can be secured from even the least desirable type, and the most valuable types will, according to figures of the bureau, pay handsome returns.

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## Historical and Genealogical.

## Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:  
1. Name and date must be clearly written.  
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.  
3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with the space available.  
4. Write on one side of the paper only.  
5. Address your query to the editor.  
6. Number each query and the signature.  
7. If you addressed your contributions, or if you send them to me, enclose a stamp.  
8. If you do not enclose a stamp, or if you send your queries by mail, enclose a stamp, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.  
9. Direct all communications to  
MISS F. MILLERY,  
Newport Historical Society,  
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1913.

## NOTES.

## A Few Notes from a Doctor's Day Book of the Eighteenth Century.

The day books of the Newport physicians of the early days of the 18th century, present an interesting and instructive view not only of the status of medical and surgical knowledge and practice, but equally of the social conditions of the period. It was remarked in the Lowell lectures of 1869, that "the state of medicine is an index of the civilization of the age and country." If this statement is axiomatic, society in the 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries had not entirely emerged from barbarism. The antithesis is however, true—that medicine and surgery were in a stage of barbarism.

The Doctors' Day Books of the period had an extremely commercial appearance; and were kept in the same manner as those of the modern corner grocer. Every visit, purge, vomit, bleeding, tooth extracted, wound dressed, or surgical operation performed was duly itemized.

The New England doctor of the time went his rounds mounted on horse back, booted and spurred, and carrying his pharmacopoeia in his saddle bags. Written prescriptions were unknown; even as late as 1788, there were not more than a half dozen apothecaries in London who dispensed medicine from prescriptions. The Doctor was not only a physician, but a surgeon, dentist, oculist, aurist, chemist, apothecary, necoucheur, and occasionally in the country a hog killer and grass mower for wages. A classical medical education was not considered necessary, if it could be had, for the practice of medicine. Ministers frequently, and schoolmasters occasionally, practiced the healing art, both of body and mind. As late as 1816 in England, the law required no medical education in the country districts beyond an apprenticeship to an empiric.

The practice of surgery was very elementary, and confined to simple externally accessible injuries; abdominal surgery being practically unknown. Among the minor operations, we note in 1780, that Isaac Howland of Newport is charged with "Pushing a piece of fowl down his wife's throat." In 1761, Daniel Amory with pushing gristle down his wife's throat, and "dressing your head cut by a sickle."

One suffering from internal organic disease or obstructions, was, upon the failure of purging and vomiting, left to die a lingering death. The practice in the treatment of pleuritis, pneumonia, ephemeral or intermitting fever was to draw them from the body, as a vintner draws claret from a cask. The patients were denied water, fresh air, and hastened on to eternity. Of 269 patients visited by a Newport physician fifty percent, were bled.

In 1740 over one hundred of Dr. Robinson's patients were purged, and fifty vomited in one month. In March 1716, it was announced in the Stamford Mercury, England, that "Whereas the majority of the Apothecaries in Boston, have agreed to pull down the price of bleeding to sixpence, let this certify that Mr. Clarke, Apothecary, will bleed any one at his shop gratis."

Venesection was employed in measles, yellow fever, influenza, typhoid fever, toothache, and a sedative in rheumatism and gout. Dr. Rush bled a Methodist minister for consumption fifteen times in six months. Dr. Sheldon of Connecticut, bled a patient eighty-five times in six weeks, never less than eight ounces at each visit. It is calmly stated in the compendium of the "Practice of the British and French Hospitals 1775" that "Innumerable patients have been destroyed by an injudicious use of venesection."

Veins were opened in the feet, arms, tongue, ankles, thighs, throat, and occasionally in both arms at once.

In the words of Dr. Holmes, "The worthies who took care of our grand, and great grand fathers, like the Revolutionary patriots fought (with disease), and bled (their patients), and died (in spite of their own remedies)."

Some of the Day Book entries are concise and expressive. December 1, 1740 Dr. Robinson of Newport charges Captain Ellery with "a visit, vomit, and eight drops of pulv. cinnamon, and eight drops of pulv. cineraria, " "Him" to designate the pater familias.

Mr. Taggart with "a visit, vomit, purge, and two vials of drops, " "Wife," "Mr. Ballard, with "a visit and un-great for the Itch," "Him."

Mr. Jones, who married the widow Fry, is charged Nov. 16, 1744, with "a visit and scarificing her legs."

Dr. William Hunter of Newport charges Joseph Allan with "a call to visit wife, but she was dead before I got there," 12 shillings.

Granny Godly, 1705: "To amount of your account 1 lb. 19 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  d.", with the remark "dead and gone, left nothing to pay."

In 1749 Dr. Casas A. Wiggin charges his patients with Antiphlogistics, Diuretics, Febrifuges, Sudorifics, Garganics, Epispastics, Diaphoretics, Cysters, Bals., Emeticagogues, Extractives, Antiseptics, Cataplasma, etc. etc. ad infinitum.

There are frequent charges for "opening impositions," and occasional entries for curing "Yaws," and "putting worms to flight with vermifuge." —G. S.

## Queries.

1525. GIBSON PERKINS—Wanted, names of and Rev. service, if any, of parents of Sarah (Sallie) Gibson, who was b. Boston, and m. Philip Perkins, Dec. 2, 1790.—M. W.

7525. HALE WARD—Wanted, names of parents of Ann Hale, who m. Caleb Ward, b. Western, Mass., probably Uxbridge, and died in Pittsfield, Otsego Co., N. Y.—F. H.

7527. WITWALL WARD—Who were

the parents of Polly Witwall, said to be of Uxbridge, Mass., who m. Josiah Ward, —R. W.

7528. ASHLEY DURFEE—Wanted, names of parents and Rev. service, if any, of Anna Ashley, at Freetown, Mass., April 19, 1760, m. Walter Durfee, a Rev. soldier in 1772, and died 1846, in Vt.—G. K.

7529. ALGER—George said to have been a Rev. soldier, m. Margaret Lee, and their child, Hulah, was born June 21, 1792, married at Remsenville, N. Y., Joshua Smith (b. Oct. 17, 1789 in R. I., and d. Aug. 16, 1858), and died Jan. 31, 1878. Official proof, dates of birth, and death, and ancestry desired.—N. G.

7530. PHELPS—Wanted, ancestry of Capt. John Phelps, of Brookfield, Mass., who m. Susanna Gates (or Gale) whose father was also a captain John.—G. R.

7531. CHANDLER OTIS—Lucy Chandler, b. at Duxbury, Mass., in 1789, m. Stephen Otis in 1762; lived at one time in Colchester, Mass. What was her father's name, and was he a Revolutionary soldier?—G. W.

7532. NEWTON—Mark Newton, b. in Groton, Conn., Aug. 25, 1787, d. 1814; had only one son, Stephen. Whom did Mark marry, and did he serve in the Revolution?—S. T.

"Did you see that double play in the last inning?"

"No; I had a girl with me and was still busy explaining the first inning."

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROV. IDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Probate Court of the City of Newport.

AT A SESSION of said Court holden at Newport, in and for said City of Newport, on the twentieth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

ON the petition of Andrew Forrest Dallast, of said Newport, in said State, praying that his name may be changed to that of Forrest Emerson Buchanan, it appearing that the name above mentioned is not consistent with the public interest and being satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made; IT IS DECREED that his name be changed as prayed for, to that of Forrest Emerson Buchanan, which name, she shall hereafter bear, and which shall be his legal name, and that by such name she shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities as would have been subject to her name as not been changed, and that she give public notice of said change by publishing this decree once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Newport Mercury, a newspaper published in said Newport, and make return to this Court under oath that such notice has been given.

Entered as decree by order of the Court.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

A true copy. Attest,

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Newport, November 22, 1913—11-15-3w

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROV. IDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Probate Court of the City of Newport.

AT A SESSION of said Court holden at Newport, in and for said City of Newport, on the tenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

ON the petition of Andrew Forrest Dallast, of said Newport, in said State, praying that his name may be changed to that of Forrest Emerson Buchanan, it appearing that the name above mentioned is not consistent with the public interest and being satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made; IT IS DECREED that his name be changed as prayed for, to that of Forrest Emerson Buchanan, which name, she shall hereafter bear, and which shall be his legal name, and that by such name she shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities as would have been subject to her name as not been changed, and that she give public notice of said change by publishing this decree once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Newport Mercury, a newspaper published in said Newport, and make return to this Court under oath that such notice has been given.

Entered as decree by order of the Court.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

A true copy. Attest,

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Newport, November 22, 1913—11-15-3w

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROV. IDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Probate Court of the City of Newport.

AT A SESSION of said Court holden at Newport, in and for said City of Newport, on the tenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

ON the petition of Andrew Forrest Dallast, of said Newport, in said State, praying that his name may be changed to that of Forrest Emerson Buchanan, it appearing that the name above mentioned is not consistent with the public interest and being satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made; IT IS DECREED that his name be changed as prayed for, to that of Forrest Emerson Buchanan, which name, she shall hereafter bear, and which shall be his legal name, and that by such name she shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities as would have been subject to her name as not been changed, and that she give public notice of said change by publishing this decree once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Newport Mercury, a newspaper published in said Newport, and make return to this Court under oath that such notice has been given.

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Newport, November 22, 1913—11-15-3w

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROV. IDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Probate Court of the City of Newport.

AT A SESSION of said Court holden at Newport, in and for said City of Newport, on the tenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

ON the petition of Andrew Forrest Dallast, of said Newport, in said State, praying that his name may be changed to that of Forrest Emerson Buchanan, it appearing that the name above mentioned is not consistent with the public interest and being satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made; IT IS DECREED that his name be changed as prayed for, to that of Forrest Emerson Buchanan, which name, she shall hereafter bear, and which shall be his legal name, and that by such name she shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities as would have been subject to her name as not been changed, and that she give public notice of said change by publishing this decree once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Newport Mercury, a newspaper published in said Newport, and make return to this Court under oath that such notice has been given.

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DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

A true copy. Attest,

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Newport, November 22, 1913—11-15-3w

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROV. IDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Probate Court of the City of Newport.

AT A SESSION of said Court holden at Newport, in and for said City of Newport, on the third day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

ON the petition of Andrew Forrest Dallast, of said Newport, in said State, praying that his name may be changed to that of Forrest Emerson Buchanan, it appearing that the name above mentioned is not consistent with the public interest and being satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made; IT IS DECREED that his name be changed as prayed for, to that of Forrest Emerson Buchanan, which name, she shall hereafter bear, and which shall be his legal name, and that by such name she shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities as would have been subject to her name as not been changed, and that she give public notice of said change by publishing this decree once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Newport Mercury, a newspaper published in said Newport, and make return to this Court under oath that such notice has been given.

Entered as decree by order of the Court.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

A true copy. Attest,

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Newport, November 22, 1913—11-15-3w

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROV. IDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Probate Court of the City of Newport.

AT A SESSION of said Court holden at Newport, in and for said City of Newport, on the third day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

ON the petition of Andrew Forrest Dallast, of said Newport, in said State, praying that his name may be changed to that of Forrest Emerson Buchanan, it appearing that the name above mentioned is not consistent with the public interest and being satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made; IT IS DECREED that his name be changed as prayed for, to that of Forrest Emerson Buchanan, which name, she shall hereafter bear, and which shall be his legal name, and that by such name she shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities as would have been subject to her name as not been changed, and that she give public notice of said change by publishing this decree once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Newport Mercury, a newspaper published in said Newport, and make return to this Court under oath that such notice has been given.

Entered as decree by order of the Court.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

A true copy. Attest,

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Newport, November 22, 1913—11-15-3w

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROV. IDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Probate Court of the City of Newport.

AT A SESSION of said Court holden at Newport, in and for said City of Newport, on the third day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

ON the petition of Andrew Forrest Dallast, of said Newport, in said State, praying that his name may be changed to that of Forrest Emerson Buchanan, it appearing that the name above mentioned is not consistent with the public interest and being satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made; IT IS DECREED that his name be changed as prayed for, to that of Forrest Emerson Buchanan, which name, she shall hereafter bear, and which shall be his legal name, and that by such name she shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities as would have been subject to her name as not been changed, and that she give public notice of said change by publishing this decree once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Newport Mercury, a newspaper published in said Newport, and make return to this Court under oath that such notice has been given.

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STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROV. IDENCE PLANTATIONS.

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ON the petition of Andrew Forrest Dallast, of said Newport, in said State, praying that his name may be changed to that of Forrest Emerson Buchanan, it appearing that the name above mentioned is not consistent with the public interest and being satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made; IT IS DECREED that his name be changed as prayed for, to that of Forrest Emerson Buchanan, which name, she shall hereafter bear, and which shall be his legal name, and that by such name she shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities as would have been subject to her name as not been changed, and that she give public notice of said change by publishing this decree once in each week, for three successive weeks,